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Hongkong Daily Press.

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[763]

No. 18,448. 號八十四百四千八萬一第 日五十月五年巳丁 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 3RD, 1917. 二拜禮 號三月七年六國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
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764

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[525]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 " to 10.00 "	" 10 "
10.00 " to 11.00 "	" 15 "
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m.	" 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 "	" 10 "
1.15 " to 1.45 "	" 15 "
1.45 " to 2.15 "	" 10 "
2.15 " to 3.00 "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 3.30 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS.	
8.30 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.30 p.m.
Every Half-Hour.	
11.40 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Quarter-Hour.
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.30 " to 11.00 "	" 10 "
11.30 " to 12.00 noon	" 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" 10 "
1.30 p.m. to 2.30 "	" 10 "
2.30 " to 3.00 "	" 15 "
3.00 " to 3.30 "	" 10 "
3.30 " to 3.50 "	" 10 "
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.	
SUNDAYS.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time mentioned in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on applica- tion at the Company's Office. No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Composture. Order representing bank notes.	
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON General Managers.	

465

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after TUESDAY, 5th JUNE, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

UP TRAINS.

Stations	Express										Local										Stations	Express										Local																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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Express	No. 45 Through Express	No. 46 Through Express	No. 47 Through Express	No. 48 Through Express	No. 49 Through Express	No. 50 Through Express	No. 51 Through Express	No. 52 Through Express	No. 53 Through Express	No. 54 Through Express	No. 55 Through Express	No. 56 Through Express	No. 57 Through Express	No. 58 Through Express	No. 59 Through Express	No. 60 Through Express	No. 61 Through Express	No. 62 Through Express	No. 63 Through Express	No. 64 Through Express	No. 65 Through Express	No. 66 Through Express	No. 67 Through Express	No. 68 Through Express	No. 69 Through Express	No. 70 Through Express	No. 71 Through Express	No. 72 Through Express	No. 73 Through Express	No. 74 Through Express	No. 75 Through Express	No. 76 Through Express	No. 77 Through Express	No. 78 Through Express	No. 79 Through Express	No. 80 Through Express	No. 81 Through Express	No. 82 Through Express	No. 83 Through Express	No. 84 Through Express	No. 85 Through Express	No. 86 Through Express	No. 87 Through Express	No. 88 Through Express	No. 89 Through Express	No. 90 Through Express	No. 91 Through Express	No. 92 Through Express	No. 93 Through Express	No. 94 Through Express	No. 95 Through Express	No. 96 Through Express	No. 97 Through Express	No. 98 Through Express	No. 99 Through Express	No. 100 Through Express	No. 101 Through Express	No. 102 Through Express	No. 103 Through Express	No. 104 Through Express	No. 105 Through Express	No. 106 Through Express	No. 107 Through Express	No. 108 Through Express	No. 109 Through Express	No. 110 Through Express	No. 111 Through Express	No. 112 Through Express	No. 113 Through Express	No. 114 Through Express	No. 115 Through Express	No. 116 Through Express	No. 117 Through Express	No. 118 Through Express	No. 119 Through Express	No. 120 Through Express	No. 121 Through Express	No. 122 Through Express	No. 123 Through Express	No. 124 Through Express	No. 125 Through Express	No. 126 Through Express	No. 127 Through Express	No. 128 Through Express	No. 129 Through Express	No. 130 Through Express	No. 131 Through Express	No. 132 Through Express	No. 133 Through Express	No. 134 Through Express	No. 135 Through Express	No. 136 Through Express	No. 137 Through Express	No. 138 Through Express	No. 139 Through Express	No. 140 Through Express	No. 141 Through Express	No. 142 Through Express	No. 143 Through Express	No. 144 Through Express	No. 145 Through Express	No. 146 Through Express	No. 147 Through Express	No. 148 Through Express	No. 149 Through Express	No. 150 Through Express	No. 151 Through Express	No. 152 Through Express	No. 153 Through Express	No. 154 Through Express	No. 155 Through Express	No. 156 Through Express	No. 157 Through Express	No. 158 Through Express	No. 159 Through Express	No. 160 Through Express	No. 161 Through Express	No. 162 Through Express	No. 163 Through Express	No. 164 Through Express	No. 165 Through Express	No. 166 Through Express	No. 167 Through Express	No. 168 Through Express	No. 169 Through Express	No. 170 Through Express	No. 171 Through Express	No. 172 Through Express	No. 173 Through Express	No. 174 Through Express	No. 175 Through Express	No. 176 Through Express	No. 177 Through Express	No. 178 Through Express	No. 179 Through Express	No. 180 Through Express	No. 181 Through Express	No. 182 Through Express	No. 183 Through Express	No. 184 Through Express	No. 185 Through Express	No. 186 Through Express	No. 187 Through Express	No. 188 Through Express	No. 189 Through Express	No. 190 Through Express	No. 191 Through Express	No. 192 Through Express	No. 193 Through Express	No. 194 Through Express	No. 195 Through Express	No. 196 Through Express	No. 197 Through Express	No. 198 Through Express	No. 199 Through Express	No. 200 Through Express	No. 201 Through Express	No. 202 Through Express	No. 203 Through Express	No. 204 Through Express	No. 205 Through Express	No. 206 Through Express	No. 207 Through Express	No. 208 Through Express	No. 209 Through Express	No. 210 Through Express	No. 211 Through Express	No. 212 Through Express	No. 213 Through Express	No. 214 Through Express	No. 215 Through Express	No. 216 Through Express	No. 217 Through Express	No. 218 Through Express	No. 219 Through Express	No. 220 Through Express	No. 221 Through Express	No. 222 Through Express	No. 223 Through Express	No. 224 Through Express	No. 225 Through Express	No. 226 Through Express	No. 227 Through Express	No. 228 Through Express	No. 229 Through Express	No. 230 Through Express	No. 231 Through Express	No. 232 Through Express	No. 233 Through Express	No. 234 Through Express	No. 235 Through Express	No. 236 Through Express	No. 237 Through Express	No. 238 Through Express	No. 239 Through Express	No. 240 Through Express	No. 241 Through Express	No. 242 Through Express	No. 243 Through Express	No. 244 Through Express	No. 245 Through Express	No. 246 Through Express	No. 247 Through Express	No. 248 Through Express	No. 249 Through Express	No. 250 Through Express	No. 251 Through Express	No. 252 Through Express	No. 253 Through Express	No. 254 Through Express	No. 255 Through Express	No. 256 Through Express	No. 257 Through Express	No. 258 Through Express	No. 259 Through Express	No. 260 Through Express	No. 261 Through Express	No. 262 Through Express	No. 263 Through Express	No. 264 Through Express	No. 265 Through Express	No. 266 Through Express	No. 267 Through Express	No. 268 Through Express	No. 269 Through Express	No. 270 Through Express	No. 271 Through Express	No. 272 Through Express	No. 273 Through Express	No. 274 Through Express	No. 275 Through Express	No. 276 Through Express	No. 277 Through Express	No. 278 Through Express	No. 279 Through Express	No. 280 Through Express	No. 281 Through Express	No. 282 Through Express	No. 283 Through Express	No. 284 Through Express	No. 285 Through Express	No. 286 Through Express	No. 287 Through Express	No. 288 Through Express	No. 289 Through Express	No. 290 Through Express	No. 291 Through Express	No. 292 Through Express	No. 293 Through Express	No. 294 Through Express	No. 295 Through Express	No. 296 Through Express	No. 297 Through Express	No. 298 Through Express	No. 299 Through Express	No. 300 Through Express	No. 301 Through Express	No. 302 Through Express	No. 303 Through Express	No. 304 Through Express	No. 305 Through Express	No. 306 Through Express	No. 307 Through Express	No. 308 Through Express	No. 309 Through Express	No. 310 Through Express	No. 311 Through Express	No. 312 Through Express	No. 313 Through Express	No. 314 Through Express	No. 315 Through Express	No. 316 Through Express	No. 317 Through Express	No. 318 Through Express	No. 319 Through Express	No. 320 Through Express	No. 321 Through Express	No. 322 Through Express	No. 323 Through Express	No. 324 Through Express	No. 325 Through Express	No. 326 Through Express	No. 327 Through Express	No. 328 Through Express	No. 329 Through Express	No. 330 Through Express	No. 331 Through Express	No. 332 Through Express	No. 333 Through Express	No. 334 Through Express	No. 335 Through Express	No. 336 Through Express	No. 337 Through 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Express	No. 421 Through Express	No. 422 Through Express	No. 423 Through Express	No. 424 Through Express	No. 425 Through Express	No. 426 Through Express	No. 427 Through Express	No. 428 Through Express	No. 429 Through Express	No. 430 Through Express	No. 431 Through Express	No. 432 Through Express	No. 433 Through Express	No. 434 Through Express	No. 435 Through Express	No. 436 Through Express	No. 437 Through Express	No. 438 Through Express	No. 439 Through Express	No. 440 Through Express	No. 441 Through Express	No. 442 Through Express	No. 443 Through Express	No. 444 Through Express	No. 445 Through Express	No. 446 Through Express	No. 447 Through Express	No. 448 Through Express	No. 449 Through Express	No. 450 Through Express	No. 451 Through Express	No. 452 Through Express	No. 453 Through Express	No. 454 Through Express	No. 455 Through Express	No. 456 Through Express	No. 457 Through Express	No. 458 Through Express	No. 459 Through Express	No. 460 Through Express	No. 461 Through Express	No. 462 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Express	No. 587 Through Express	No. 588 Through Express	No. 589 Through Express	No. 590 Through Express	No. 591 Through Express	No. 592 Through Express	No. 593 Through Express	No. 594 Through Express	No. 595 Through Express	No. 596 Through Express	No. 597 Through Express	No. 598 Through Express	No. 599 Through Express	No. 600 Through Express	No. 601 Through Express	No. 602 Through Express	No. 603 Through Express	No. 604 Through Express	No. 605 Through Express	No. 606 Through Express	No. 607 Through Express	No. 608 Through Express	No. 609 Through Express	No. 610 Through Express	No. 611 Through Express	No. 612 Through Express	No. 613 Through Express	No. 614 Through Express	No. 615 Through Express	No. 616 Through Express	No. 617 Through Express	No. 618 Through Express	No. 619 Through Express	No. 620 Through Express	No. 621 Through Express	No. 622 Through Express	No. 623 Through Express	No. 624 Through Express	No. 625 Through Express	No. 626 Through Express	No. 627 Through Express	No. 628 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Express	No. 670 Through Express	No. 671 Through Express	No. 672 Through Express	No. 673 Through Express	No. 674 Through Express	No. 675 Through Express	No. 676 Through Express	No. 677 Through Express	No. 678 Through Express	No. 679 Through Express	No. 680 Through Express	No. 681 Through Express	No. 682 Through Express	No. 683 Through Express	No. 684 Through Express	No. 685 Through Express	No. 686 Through Express	No. 687 Through Express	No. 688 Through Express	No. 689 Through Express	No. 690 Through Express	No. 691 Through Express	No. 692 Through Express	No. 693 Through Express	No. 694 Through Express	No. 695 Through Express	No. 696 Through Express	No. 697 Through Express	No. 698 Through Express	No. 699 Through Express	No. 700 Through Express	No. 701 Through Express	No. 702 Through Express	No. 703 Through Express	No. 704 Through Express	No. 705 Through Express	No. 706 Through Express	No. 707 Through Express	No. 708 Through Express	No. 709 Through Express	No. 710 Through Express	No. 711 Through Express	No. 712 Through Express	No. 713 Through Express	No. 714 Through Express	No. 715 Through Express	No. 716 Through Express	No. 717 Through Express	No. 718 Through Express	No. 719 Through Express	No. 720 Through Express	No. 721 Through Express	No. 722 Through Express	No. 723 Through Express	No. 724 Through Express	No. 725 Through Express	No. 726 Through Express	No. 727 Through Express	No. 728 Through Express	No. 729 Through Express	No. 730 Through Express	No. 731 Through Express	No. 732 Through Express	No. 733 Through Express	No. 734 Through Express	No. 735 Through Express	No. 736 Through Express	No. 737 Through Express	No. 738 Through Express	No. 739 Through Express	No. 740 Through Express	No. 741 Through Express	No. 742 Through Express	No. 743 Through Express	No. 744 Through Express	No. 745 Through Express	No. 746 Through Express	No. 747 Through Express	No. 748 Through Express	No. 749 Through Express	No. 750 Through Express	No. 751 Through Express	No. 752 Through Express	No. 753 Through Express	No. 754 Through Express	No. 755 Through Express	No. 756 Through Express	No. 757 Through Express	No. 758 Through Express	No. 759 Through Express	No. 760 Through Express	No. 761 Through Express	No. 762 Through Express	No. 763 Through Express	No. 764 Through Express	No. 765 Through Express	No. 766 Through Express	No. 767 Through Express	No. 768 Through Express	No. 769 Through Express	No. 770 Through Express	No. 771 Through Express	No. 772 Through Express	No. 773 Through Express	No. 774 Through Express	No. 775 Through Express	No. 776 Through Express	No. 777 Through Express	No. 778 Through Express	No. 779 Through Express	No. 780 Through Express	No. 781 Through Express	No. 782 Through Express	No. 783 Through Express	No. 784 Through Express	No. 785 Through Express	No. 786 Through Express	No. 787 Through Express	No. 788 Through Express	No. 789 Through Express	No. 790 Through Express	No. 791 Through Express	No. 792 Through Express	No. 793 Through Express	No. 794 Through Express	No. 795 Through Express	No. 796 Through Express	No. 797 Through Express	No. 798 Through Express	No. 799 Through Express	No. 800 Through Express	No. 801 Through Express	No. 802 Through Express	No. 803 Through Express	No. 804 Through Express	No. 805 Through Express	No. 806 Through Express	No. 807 Through Express	No. 808 Through Express	No. 809 Through Express	No. 810 Through Express	No. 811 Through Express	No. 812 Through Express	No. 813 Through Express	No. 814 Through Express	No. 815 Through Express	No. 816 Through Express	No. 817 Through Express	No. 818 Through Express	No. 819 Through Express	No. 820 Through Express	No. 821 Through Express	No. 822 Through Express	No. 823 Through Express	No. 824 Through Express	No. 825 Through Express	No. 826 Through Express	No. 827 Through Express	No. 828 Through Express	No. 829 Through Express	No. 830 Through Express	No. 831 Through Express	No. 832 Through Express	No. 833 Through Express	No. 834 Through Express	No. 835 Through 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Through Express	No. 878 Through Express	No. 879 Through Express	No. 880 Through Express	No. 881 Through Express	No. 882 Through Express	No. 883 Through Express	No. 884 Through Express	No. 885 Through Express	No. 886 Through Express	No. 887 Through Express	No. 888 Through Express	No. 889 Through Express	No. 890 Through Express	No. 891 Through Express	No. 892 Through Express	No. 893 Through Express	No. 894 Through Express	No. 895 Through Express	No. 896 Through Express	No. 897 Through Express	No. 898 Through Express	No. 899 Through Express	No. 900 Through Express	No. 901 Through Express	No. 902 Through Express	No. 903 Through Express	No. 904 Through Express	No. 905 Through Express	No. 906 Through Express	No. 907 Through Express	No. 908 Through Express	No. 909 Through Express	No. 910 Through Express	No. 911 Through Express	No. 912 Through Express	No. 913 Through Express	No. 914 Through Express	No. 915 Through Express	No. 916 Through Express	No. 917 Through Express	No. 918 Through Express	No. 919 Through Express	No. 920 Through Express	No. 921 Through Express	No. 922 Through Express	No. 923 Through Express	No. 924 Through Express	No. 925 Through Express	No. 926 Through Express	No. 927 Through Express	No. 928 Through Express	No. 929 Through Express	No. 930 Through Express	No. 931 Through Express	No. 932 Through Express	No. 933 Through Express	No. 934 Through Express	No. 935 Through Express	No. 936 Through Express	No. 937 Through Express	No. 938 Through Express	No. 939 Through Express	No. 940 Through Express	No. 941 Through Express	No. 942 Through Express	No. 943 Through Express	No. 944 Through Express	No. 945 Through Express	No. 946 Through Express	No. 947 Through Express	No. 948 Through Express	No. 949 Through Express	No. 950 Through Express	No. 951 Through Express	No. 952 Through Express	No. 953 Through Express	No. 954 Through Express	No. 955 Through Express	No. 956 Through Express	No. 957 Through Express	No. 958 Through Express	No. 959 Through Express	No. 960 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Express	No. 1002 Through Express	No. 1003 Through Express	No. 1004 Through Express	No. 1005 Through Express	No. 1006 Through Express	No. 1007 Through Express	No. 1008 Through Express	No. 1009 Through Express	No. 1010 Through Express	No. 1011 Through Express	No. 1012 Through Express	No. 1013 Through Express	No. 1014 Through Express	No. 1015 Through Express	No. 1016 Through Express	No. 1017 Through Express	No. 1018 Through Express	No. 1019 Through Express	No. 1020 Through Express	No. 1021 Through Express	No. 1022 Through Express	No. 1023 Through Express	No. 1024 Through Express	No. 1025 Through Express	No. 1026 Through Express	No. 1027 Through Express	No. 1028 Through Express	No. 1029 Through Express	No. 1030 Through Express	No. 1031 Through Express

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

It is impossible to read through the Police Court proceedings in connection with the broker's rishia case without coming to the conclusion that there is something more in it than meets the eye. Mr. Ormiston would hardly, one would imagine, go to the trouble and expense of defending the case on behalf of his coolie merely in order to obtain a reduction of the fine, because that would be penny wise and pound foolish. Nor would he endeavour to resist regulations clearly laid down for the convenience of traffic. Probably he resented the action of the police in arresting his coolie when in the shafts and thereby putting him to unnecessary inconvenience. The Police in Hongkong possess powers which are denied to the Force in England, but that is no justification for employing them arbitrarily. It is, I believe, the general practice never to arrest where a summons will meet the case equally well, and this practice was followed in the case of another broker recently whose coolie infringed the regulations. After all, the offences alleged are not of a very heinous description, and, judging by the fines which are sometimes imposed, it seems to be understood that the employer will pay. Otherwise it would be wicked to mulct a poor creature in \$4 whose wages do not exceed \$8 or \$9 a month, as was done in a similar case some time back.

The Services' Entertainment Fund is meeting with an increasing measure of public support, I am glad to see. The receipts for June exceeded, for the first time, the estimated requirements, which have been placed at the very modest figure of \$600 a month. Each month an increasing number of men is being catered for, every corner of the garrison being gradually brought in. Nor are the naval men overlooked. For their benefit an outing is arranged every three weeks. During May 1,500 letters were written at the Men's Club, which, started with funds supplied by the Territorial Entertainment Fund, is now run under the auspices of the Services' Entertainment Fund, and a thousand letters were written at Mount Austin on stationery supplied in both cases by the Fund. From Mount Austin 34 men were entertained on various "rambles," and from the Navy twenty-five men were given picnic. Refreshments were provided, also, at sixteen entertainments, including one at the Men's Club and one at the Sailors' and Soldiers' Home. At these entertainments, roughly speaking, 2,300 men spent a jolly evening. That the work being done by the Fund is appreciated by all ranks is shown by the many letters which have been received thanking the subscribers.

Congratulations to Mr. J. J. Bryan, the Corresponding Secretary of the Overseas Club, upon the success which has attended his efforts to send another aeroplane to the front from Hongkong. It is no light task to raise \$12,000 without any powerful influence behind one, and, in this case, the difficulty was increased by the other appeals which were made at the same time. The reward, however, comes in the knowledge that one has done something by personal effort to aid the Great Cause. Mr. Bryan set out to obtain one aeroplane, and, thanks to the splendid generosity of Mr. A. R. Lowe, he found himself in the happy position of being able to remit the money for two—one of them with gun mountings. Let us hope that they will have a long and useful career. This is not Mr. Bryan's first achievement in this direction, if I remember rightly. He is responsible, also, for collecting the funds for maintaining three beds in Netley Hospital. There is no doubt that by his activities he succeeds in raising a great deal of money in small amounts which otherwise would never benefit war funds.

That poor raiment often covers an honest heart is illustrated by the following incident. The other day a local businessman was surprised to find a rich coolie ushered into his office. The coolie bowed and then commenced to jabber away volubly, waving a dollar note the while. The gentleman concerned, not being a Chinese linguist, wondered what it was all about. As the coolie became more and more excited, the fear arose that something must have unhinged his mind, and, in a very diplomatic manner—the remainder of the office staff being away—an English-speaking Chinese was brought into the room. A long harangue followed, at the end of which it was discovered that

(Continued at foot of next column.)

HONGKONG YACHT IN SHANGHAI.

THE "PENGUIN" OFF TO BEHRING SEA.

There arrived in Shanghai yesterday, says the N.C. Daily News of June 27th, the yacht *Penguin* from Hongkong, having sailed the distance in 22 days and having been forced into Formosa by the bad weather which prevailed during the earlier part of the trip. The master and owner was Mr. Geo. Ward, a member of the Corinthian Yacht Club, Hongkong, and a seafaring man, who is on holiday, during which he intends to make Japan and afterwards, if possible, go on to the Behring Sea, where he hopes it will be a little cooler than it is in Shanghai at present.

The *Penguin*, though she is called a yacht, is eminently fitted for the adventurous voyage which Mr. Ward has in mind, for she is really a stoutly built fishing boat, capable of standing most rough weather. The craft is 45 feet between perpendiculars, with a beam of 12 ft. 6 in. and carrying about 800 sq. ft. of canvas. Shortly after leaving Hongkong the *Penguin* experienced rough weather, and after some days managed to make Formosa, where she stayed nearly a week. After that the weather was fine though the wind was at times erratic and even once left the vessel becalmed. This accounts for the long time taken on the trip, for at times the sailing was tricky work, especially among the islands about Formosa.

STIRRING EPISODE RECALLED.

Mr. Ward is the master of the str. *Namoi* and is thereby connected with a vessel with a stirring episode in its history. The *Namoi* was formerly the *Tai On*, which some three years ago was pirated in the Canton River and burnt to the water's edge. The event was remarkable for the fine fight which the British officers, including the captain, Mr. Weatherall, put up against the pirates, one of the engineers being drowned during the affair. The *Tai On* was brought back to Hongkong, burnt down to the water's edge, and, after she had been rebuilt, Mr. Ward succeeded Capt. Weatherall as master.

Mr. Ward regards his feat in quite an ordinary light, though it must be admitted that to sail a small craft from Hongkong to Shanghai is no mean performance. He had to put into Shanghai because of his crew who found the voyage to disagree with them. He will stay long enough to pay them off and engage fresh hands, when he will leave for Japan and the further stages of his fine holiday as any seafaring man could wish for.

NEW ZEALAND'S RETORT TO FREE TRADE UNION.

Routen's Agency was informed by the High Commissioner for New Zealand that in reply to a circular issued to representatives of the Dominions by Lord Beauchamp (President of the Free Trade Union), in which the latter views with alarm any increase in the cost of raw material caused by Imperial Preference, and depreciates any discussion by the Dominion's statesmen on fiscal questions, Sir Thomas Mackenzie has addressed a long letter, in which he expresses the hope that the preference which the New Zealand Government has given to consumers of the home country is not a violation of the principles enunciated by Lord Beauchamp.

Sir Thomas Mackenzie points out that by giving preference to Britain for all New Zealand meat, amounting to some fifteen million carcasses (originally at 4d. per lb., but recently revised), and also cheese and wool, this must have lessened the cost to the home consumer on meat of 3d. per lb. and on cheese of 8d. per lb.

about two months previously the business man had engaged the rishia coolie, who subsequently discovered on the seat of his vehicle a dollar note, which, presumably, had fallen from the pocket of his fare. Since then this coolie had been anxiously looking for that fare, and, having at last discovered him, came to return the dollar.

A correspondent writes:—"Of course, now that the Government has endeavoured to meet the wishes of bathers at North Point, people are saying that which has been known to a number of us all along—North Point is not the place for a bathing beach, it is too small and the bottom is too rocky. On the other hand, Lai-chi-kok, with its fine stretch of golden sand, is an ideal spot from the bathers' point of view, and the erection of mats there would have meant nothing in the way of lost accommodation." My correspondent appears to have overlooked the fact that North Point is a bathing beach for those people who cannot afford to hire a launch or motor-boat to take them to Lai-chi-kok or any "far distant bay." It is for the small man with the big family, so to speak, who for the outlay of a dollar or so, can give his wife and children a happy hour. That the beach at North Point is appreciated is evident, for most fine afternoons, for then it is alive with happy youngsters. Between tea and dinner hour, also, the beach is free, resorted to by those who have no more elaborate facilities at their disposal for enjoying a dip in the sea.

RODERICK RANDOM.

THE H. A. A. F. SWIMMING SPORTS.

The Hongkong Amateur Athletic Federation Swimming Sports are attracting increasing interest from year to year. This year it has been found necessary to separate Schools events and Open Events, and accordingly two separate sports meetings are being held. The Schools events take place on Wednesday, July 4th, at the V. R. C. Swimming Bath at 2 p.m.

The purpose of the H. A. A. F. is to encourage all manner of sport among the Chinese in order to work up available material for the Far Eastern Games. In view of the splendid facilities for swimming in Hongkong the Committee of the Far Eastern Games look to Hongkong Chinese to represent them against the Philippines and Japan.

Two shields have been offered this year which should increase the interest in the competitions. St. Stephen's College have offered a shield to the Champion in the Senior Events of the Schools Sports which is to be called "The H. A. A. F. Schools' Championship Shield," and Mr. Ho Kwong has offered a shield to the school winning the Junior Team Race. This shield will be called "The Ho Kwong Shield."

The heats of the Schools events took place yesterday, and the indications are that there will be some interesting races on Wednesday. The Band of the 74th Punjab will be in attendance.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY DALLAS.

A London correspondent, under date May 10th, writes:—"Members of the theatrical profession will learn with deep regret of the death at his residence, 'Woodville,' Golder's Green Road, Hendon, N.W., early on Friday morning last after a lingering illness, patiently endured, of Mr. James Ryder, or, as he was known on the stage, Henry Dallas. Starting life as a sailor Henry Dallas soon found his true vocation as an actor. He determined to carve out a career for himself in lands overseas, where Britons congregate, and in this he was extremely successful, for his name, and that of his wife, with whom he had toured and played leading parts for over twenty years in India, Burma, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama and South Africa, had become practically a household word amongst theatre-goers in those distant parts of the globe. He went out on his first tour to South Africa with the 'Sign of the Cross' in 1895-6, and since that time he had toured practically every London success. In 1897 he went to India with the 'Geisha,' 'The Runaway Girl,' etc., following this in 1898 with the 'Belle of New York' and in 1899 with the 'Orchid' and various comedy successes. In 1904 he entered into a two years' partnership with Bandmann of Calcutta and engaged in a very successful theatrical enterprise in India as the Dallas-Bandmann Opera Company. In 1906 he took out East many musical comedy successes, and in 1908 he entered into another partnership with Bandmann for a couple of years. Since the outbreak of war he had toured in South Africa and India with the 'Follies,' followed by comedy successes, 'The Glad Eye' and other comedies. His interesting career has been cut short at the comparatively early age of 51. A member of the Savage Club, a Masou of high rank, a thoroughly good fellow, with a large heart and the kindest of dispositions, Henry Dallas has left behind him a host of friends and acquaintances here and in those sunny climes overseas which he loved so well, who will truly miss and mourn him."

JAPANESE OWNER DISPOSES OF HIS FLEET.

Mr. M. Naruse, of Kobe, one of the Japanese tramp shipowners who have amassed millions since the outbreak of the war, has disposed of all the vessels in his possession, the aggregate cost amounting to Y.5,000,000, which sum of money he has deposited with Japanese banks at 5 per cent. interest per annum. He has distributed liberal allowances, Y.300,000 to a senior official, and Y.200,000 to the other servants in his service. Mr. F. Hashimoto, of Nagasaki, Messrs. Suzuki & Co., Kobe, etc., are also reported to be planning to terminate their shipping business in the near future.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

We regret to hear says the N.C. Daily News, that Flight Lieut. G. B. Miller of the Royal Flying Corps has been reported as missing. Mr. Miller was formerly an employee of the Shanghai-Hongkong Wharf Co. and his first commission was in the 13th Highland Light Infantry. Subsequently he became an army aviator and recently took part in a raid, but did not return. He is a native of Dundee and a nephew of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Wilson, Shanghai.

A letter has been received in Shanghai from Mr. Cyril Dunstan, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., who left for Home in December last, saying that he has joined an officers' cadet school at R. F. A. He is at present undergoing training at Brighton and is very comfortable, but has to train fairly hard. His elder brother, Edwin Dunstan, joined as a Tommy almost at the commencement of the war and has gradually worked his way up until he is now a 2nd-Lieutenant in the R. F. A. He was through the battles of the Somme and Hill 60. About July last year he was mentioned in despatches by Sir Douglas Haig, and afterwards recommended for a commission and awarded the Military Medal for carrying a wounded soldier out of danger under heavy shell fire.

SHIPPING COMBINES.

The Cunard Company absorbed during last year the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, adding thereby \$2,000,000 to its share capital and \$1,000,000 to its debenture stock.

They came to a working agreement with the Canadian Northern Steamships Company, Ltd., and acquired an interest in the business of Messrs. Funch, Edge & Co., shipping agents of New York. The profits of these additional businesses are not included in the balance-sheet for 1916. The P. & O. Company took over the British India Steam Navigation Company just before the war and acquired the New Zealand Steamship Company in July last, together with the Federal Line, the four concerns owning 1,387,000 gross tonnage. The Furness-Withy Company obtained control of the Prince Line, a private concern with a subscribed capital of £600,000, on which it was paying 30 per cent. dividend; the purchase price was very much larger. The Furness-Withy Company was already a huge concern, owning docks, shipbuilding yards and ironworks as well as shipping. It doubled its profits last year, earning £1,387,000 and doubled its dividend, paying 30 per cent. free of tax. A combination has taken place between the Anchor Line and the Donaldson Line, and the former company is under the control of the Cunard Company. Messrs. Peterson & Co. acquired the ships belonging to the Calliope Steamship Company and the London Marine Steamship Company. Mr. P. Samuel, of Messrs. Percy Samuel & Co., of London and Cardiff, has taken over the Ariadne Steamship Company, which owned two steamers, for which £400,000 was paid. He has also acquired the management of the Kestell Steamship Company, offering the shareholders £100 for each £50 share, and for £300,000 has purchased the Occidental and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, of Liverpool. There have been several interesting amalgamations in the coal trade. One of Lord Rhonda's companies, Messrs. Humphreys, Ltd., for instance, which controls the Globe Shipping Company, acquired the Hazelwood Shipping Company, of Cardiff, and Messrs. John Cory & Sons, Ltd., of Cardiff, have taken over Messrs. Orders & Handford, Ltd., of Newport, paying £20 for each £5 share. Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., of Liverpool, who control the Ocean Steamship Company, the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company, and the Blue Funnel Line, have acquired the India Line, Ltd., making Messrs. Holt now the largest private shipowners in the world; they own 80 ships, most of which are engaged in Far Eastern trade. A combination between the Canadian Pacific, the Allan, Canadian, Northern, and Cunard Lines has been brought about for controlling shipping between this country and Canada. Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd., have taken over the business of the Coast Line, and bought from Messrs. J. H. Welford & Co., Ltd., and the Gulf Transport Company their interests in the regular Gulf trade. The most sensational purchase of last year was the acquisition of the Wilson Line by Sir J. R. Ellerman for £5,000,000. Sir Owen Phillips' group of companies have taken over the Moss Steamship Company, of Liverpool.

The Royal Mail Company has just recently acquired the business of Messrs. Robert MacAndrew & Co.

DEARTH OF JAPANESE SHIP-WEIGHTS.

A vigorous scrimmage after shipbuilding engineers and working hands is being carried on among the building yards in Japan owing to the sudden increase of demand, consequent upon the extension of the old yards and establishment of new ones.

IRELAND ON HER FEET.

One who has recently returned from an extended business tour in Ireland, says that, financially, the country has benefited to quite an extraordinary extent during the last three years. Everywhere he went—and his mission brought him into intimate touch with a number of commercial houses—he found that the war has meant wonderful prosperity in Ireland. Factories which had been working at a loss are now controlled establishments, turning out war material at their full capacity. The Irish farmers, too, are cultivating more land than previously, and, in an adequate supply of labour, have possessed a considerable advantage over English farmers. In fact, Ireland is feeling independent, and anxious to try the experiment of walking alone.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1850).

(TELEPHONE 1741).

NEW STOCKS OF BLACK, BROWN AND PATENT.

"WALK-OVER" BOOTS and SHOES

\$12.00 \$13.50 \$14.50 \$16.50 per pair.



THESE PRICES ARE REMARKABLY LOW AS BOOT

PRICES GO NOWADAYS.

WE CAN GIVE YOU A LARGE SELECTION IN ALL

WEIGHTS AND SIZES.

THE VALUE IS UNQUESTIONABLE, AS THE COMFORT

AND SERVICE OF EVERY PAIR WILL PROVE.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

"BULL DOG" LAGER BEER.

SUPERIOR TO ANY GERMAN LAGER BEER EVER BREWED. BRITISH THROUGHOUT.

Brewed in Great Britain.

Bottled by British Labour.

OBTAINABLE AT—

PRICES DUTY PAID.

Wing On Co., Ltd.

QUARTS—\$20.00 per case

Sincere Co., Ltd.

of 4 dozen.

Sun Co., Ltd.

or \$5.10 per Dozen.

Cheong Tai.

Nam Hing Loong.

Ty Sing.

PINTS—\$26.50 per case

Sang Tai.

of 8 dozen.

Kwan Tye.

or \$3.40 per dozen.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Obtainable in Canton from

SINCERE CO., LTD.

Stocked by

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Admitted to be the Best

Lager Beer brewed.

FRESH STOCKS JUST ARRIVED.

Wm Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 544

JUST ARRIVED!

A VARIED ASSORTMENT

OF

LADIES' TENNIS AND GOLF SHOES.

NOW ON SHOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

MR. E. M. RAYMOND has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm, **BENJAMIN & POTTS**, Prince's Building, Hongkong, 1st July, 1917. [795]

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day commenced practice as **ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR** at No. 7, Queen's Road Central. **C. A. DA ROZA**, Incorporated Accountant. Hongkong, 3rd July, 1917. [796]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE this day removed our **OFFICE** to the First Floor, **YONG BUILDINGS**, CHATER ROAD, between Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd., and next to Messrs. Jara-Chai (Japan Ltd.). **FURUKAWA & Co.** Hongkong, 1st July, 1917. [797]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of **PERCIVAL JULIUS WEBB**, late of the United States Navy, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 53 of the Probate Ordinance, 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order limiting the time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 6th day of July, 1917.

All Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Under-
signed by the above date.
Dated this 12th day of June, 1917.
C. D. WILKINSON,
Administrator,
9, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong. [793]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following Scrip Certificates—No. 6568 for 5 Shares numbered 3923 and 4483/4 in the name of Mrs. MARGERY GRANT SMITH of Hongkong and No. 4920 for 5 Shares numbered 3918/3922 in the name of Mr. ERIC GRANT SMITH of Hongkong have been LOST, and should the same be produced before the 13th proximo New Certificates will be issued to the said Mrs. MARGERY GRANT SMITH and Mr. ERIC GRANT SMITH, and no transaction taking place under the old Scrip Certificates will be recognized by the Office. **JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.**, General Managers. Hongkong, 25th June, 1917. [790]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Partnership formerly subsisting between the Under-**signed** and **MR. POON WAN KOCK** carrying on business under the style or firm name of **UNION TRADING COMPANY** in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere has been dissolved as from the 31st December, 1916, so far as concerns the said **MR. POON WAN KOCK**, who retired from the said firm on that date. Dated Hongkong, 27th June, 1917.
(Sd.) S. M. CHURN,
(Sd.) C. HONKEY. [777]

CLEARANCE SALE.

FOR ONE WEEK AT
KOMOR & KOMOR
ART AND CURIO GALLERY
(Alexandra Buildings).
WE have set part of our shop to stock. We offer, therefore, our whole stock at 20 to 30 per cent. discount, and will accept reasonable offers for large pieces.
The sale commences on Tuesday, the 3rd of July.
Inspection cordially invited.
KOMOR & KOMOR,
Art and Curio Dealers,
Des Vaux Road. [789]

FOR SALE.

DO NOT MISS A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.

BEAN and NUT OIL MILL PLANT in perfect working order for sale at next to come live prices.
Please address enquiries to—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[792]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Under-**signed** has received instructions from the Liquidators of **Messrs. JAMES & Co.** in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (noon) on **TUESDAY**, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at the Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, **THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY** situated at the Peak, Hongkong, and being **RURAL BUILDING** No. 19.

Is One Lot.
The Property consists of:
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyahly" 154. The Peak, situated near Mount George, in the Colony of Hongkong, with an area of 24,025 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building No. 19.
The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years, and is subject to an indenture of Covenants dated the 23rd day of April 1880.
The Annual Ground Rent is \$20.00.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:
Messrs. WILKINSON & CRIST, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the Under-**signed**,
GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [197]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

A T **Messrs. NICE FURNISHED HOUSE** in the best locality, for Summer. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
OFFICE of PEAK HOTEL 775

TO LET.

NOS. 2 A & B, ROBINSON ROAD
Apply to—
DAVID SABSOON & Co., Ltd. [633]

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation. Also 1 **GODOWN** in Duddell Street.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
E. M. H. SEMAZER,
1 Des Vaux Road. [603]

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE, with Tennis Court, in Minden Villa, Kowloon.
A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.
Alexandra Buildings. [638]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central.
OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.
HOUSES to let, Wongschoong Road.
HOUSES in Chien Gardens, Conduit Road.
HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terrace.
HOUSES on Shamuse, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD. [28]

WANTED.

A HOUSE or WHOLE FLOOR with about 10 Rooms in a central location.
Please apply to—
Box No. 1,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [787]



ANY EUROPEAN Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the **CHINESE POLICE STATION** between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports and identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the **REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916**.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

S.S. "DUMBERA"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
NOTICE.
CONSIGNMENT of Cargo from Hongkong, to be in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuable are being loaded and stored at their risk into the hazardous and extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after loading.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignments before Noon TO-DAY requesting it to be loaded here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under-**signed**. Goods remaining on board after the 4th July at Noon will be subject to rent and loading charges.
All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 4th July at Noon will not be accepted.
All necessary papers will be submitted on Friday, the 4th July at Noon.
We first insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS, Agent.
Hongkong, 25th June 1917.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, HONKONG, SOUTHERN MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
S.S. **ARABIA**, Captain W. L. Laidlaw, leaves for SINGAPORE, AMSTERDAM, OCEANIC, and other ports on 3rd July.
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GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer. [197]

INTIMATION

BY APPOINTMENT

WATSON'S STONE GINGER-BEER

The only fermented Stone Ginger-Beer in the Far East.

The real charm of Stone Ginger-Beer is the flavour produced by partial fermentation; without this no Stone Ginger-Beer can be said to be genuine.

\$1.00 per doz.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

PREPARED WATER MANUFACTURERS

TELEPHONE 436

DEATH.

WOODHEAD.—On July 2nd, at Canton, the result of a bathing accident, **CHARLES WOODHEAD**, aged 30 years. Funeral at Happy Valley to-day, at 5 p.m. [794]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, G. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, 3RD JULY, 1917.

RESTORATION OF THE MONARCHY IN CHINA.

The sensational news received from Peking yesterday, of a coup d'état by which the Manchu dynasty has been restored would seem to shatter all hope of a peaceful solution of the tangled web of Chinese politics have fallen since the rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany was first mooted. The issue as to whether China should range herself alongside the Allies by declaring war upon the Central Powers has long since been forgotten. It has served simply as a convenient cloak to cover the designs of those who had other objects to serve. Whether these intrigues sincerely believe that the restoration of the monarchy is in the best interests of the country or are actuated by the ambition to be the "power" behind the throne, we will not assume the province of determining. The loyalty of General CHANG HSIUN to the Manchu dynasty has never been hidden. He was one of the most redoubtable opponents of the revolution which drove the Manchus from the throne, and although less than a month ago he is reported to have admitted the inexpediency of any attempt to restore the dynasty, it will be remembered that passion for the monarchy and "favourable treatment" for the Manchu Court were among the conditions upon which he insisted before consenting to go to Peking, and when he arrived in the Capital he seized an early opportunity of calling upon the ex-Emperors and "kowtowing" to him in the old-fashioned style. In many influential quarters his motives were suspected from the first, and several of the Tachuns opposed his intervention.

General NAI SHIH-CHUNG, the military Governor of Anhui and leader of the revolutionary troops, openly accused him of aiming at the restoration of the monarchy and proclaimed his opposition to such a policy. Our Peking correspondent writes that CHANG HSIUN entered the Capital with all the "pomp and panoply" of an Emperor. He conducted himself as if he were the virtual ruler of China, "demanding conditions, concessions and reforms, all of which were yielded by a timid and harassed President." Had he met with any measure of success in re-establishing the Government it is possible that he might have considered his task accomplished and been content to return home. He found, however, that the difficulties of the situation were greater than he could cope with, and that the dual rôle of mediator and dictator could not easily be maintained. LI CHING-SHI, his nominee for the Premiership, was looked upon with disfavour, and CHANG HSIUN found himself unable to produce, by any constitutional means, that order out of chaos for which object his "advice" was sought by the President. In the circumstances, he may have decided upon the restoration of the monarchy as the only way of solving the problem. This is a charitable construction to place upon his actions, for the news as it reaches us would lead to the belief that throughout the whole of the negotiations plans have been maturing for the coup which, for the moment, seems to have succeeded beyond expectations. The young EMPEROR has already been placed upon the throne. The President was asked to resign, and when he replied that he would relinquish his office only in favour of the Vice-President, he was placed under arrest. The telegraphs, telephones and post offices are guarded, the native newspapers have been placed under strict censorship, and the monarchists have seized all the strategic points of the Capital. All these preliminary measures were taken within a space of twelve hours, and it is highly improbable that a complete command of the situation could have been secured so easily and expeditiously without long and careful preparation. CHANG HSIUN, will, no doubt, assume for the time being the rôle of dictator. It remains to be seen how long he will be allowed to retain the position. A man "with no tact, no diplomacy, and less political sagacity," his action, it is to be feared, will plunge the country again into the whirlpool of a revolution. An Imperial proclamation, which has already been issued, states that there is to be a limited monarchy in China. A similar promise, however, did not avail to save the Manchus six years ago, and it is hardly to be expected that it will satisfy the people now. The Southern Provinces have never wavered in their allegiance to the Republican form of Government, and their determined action was largely responsible in frustrating YUAN SHIH-KAI's ambitions. They have not had time yet to declare their attitude, but it will almost certainly be one of uncompromising antagonism to the new régime. The one doubt arises from the announcement that LUK WING-TING, Inspector-General of the Kwangs, has been appointed Viceroy of the two provinces. General LUK led the revolt in the South against YUAN SHIH-KAI and has always been regarded as an enemy of the monarchical system. If his appointment means that he has now joined the royalists—and it is difficult to place any other construction upon it, especially in view of his delay in returning to Canton when recalled by the Republican party for the purpose of organising a punitive expedition to the North—his influence may prevent any general uprising. There will doubtless be fighting between the rival factions in Peking during the next few weeks, but if the South, under LUK WING-TING, should, on account of weariness of internal dissensions or from any other cause, decide to forsake the principles to which, so far, it has staunchly clung, the monarchy, which has been so unexpectedly re-established, will be given a fair chance of success. It is the one ray of hope in a situation which cannot otherwise be regarded without the gravest misgivings.

The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute will be held on Tuesdays at 5.30 p.m., during July, August, and September, except on the 3rd Tuesday of each month, when the united meeting with the Mothers' Union will be at 5 o'clock.

Dr. Stedman and Mr. E. A. M. Williams returned to the Colony yesterday.

The output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending 16th June amounted to 69,713 tons and the sales to 53,042 tons.

A Chinaman named Choy Loy, who acted as interpreter in a case at the Central Criminal Court, London, in May last, was highly complimented by the Recorder upon the way he had carried out his duties, the Recorder stating that he had never met a man who did his work so well. Choy Loy subsequently told a newspaper representative that he had learned to speak English at a Government school in Hongkong.

Messrs. Komor & Komor announce a special clearance sale of their stock commencing from to-day (Tuesday). Their collection of works of art, porcelain, silks, bronzes, etc., is known the world over and everything is being offered at a considerable discount. Art furniture, cabinets, tables and all large pieces will be sold at a sacrifice, as the proprietors of the business have recently let part of their premises and have to reduce their stock as a consequence. Messrs. Komor & Komor will in future utilise the windows of the Stock Exchange for displaying their art goods.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

UNLUCKY HORSE-SHOES.

One month's hard labour and four hours' stocks was the sentence passed upon a coolie who was charged with the theft of four horse-shoes from the Kowloon godowns.

LEAD AND BRASS.

Sentence of six months' hard labour was passed upon a Chinese who was charged with attempting to steal a pair of lead and also some brass from Taikeo Dock. As the man, who was an employee, was passing through the Dock gates he was searched and the lead and brass were found concealed in his clothing.

BIG THEFT.

When charged with the theft of \$950 in notes, some silver dollars, two gold and jade-stone bangles, and a gold watch, a Chinese coolie pleaded guilty to taking all the things with the exception of four silver dollars.

Inspector O'Sullivan stated that the man was employed as a cook at 52, First Street, and he disappeared with the money and articles mentioned, which were the property of his employer, and made off to Macao. As a result of inquiries made by the Macao Police the man was arrested and extradition proceedings had resulted in his being brought to Hongkong. The two gold bangles, the gold watch, and \$950 in notes had been recovered.

The defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

SCENE AT THE CITY HALL.

A scene at the City Hall had its sequel at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday, when a Chinese watchman and a coolie, both employed at the City Hall, were charged with fighting and also with behaving in a disorderly manner at the City Hall on Sunday.

Exactly how the quarrel arose no one seemed to know. A large chopper and a weighty-looking hammer were produced in Court as implements which were used in the set-to, but the only injury sustained was that by the coolie, who received a cut on one of his arms.

The watchman stated that five men went out of their way to quarrel with him, and they went so far as to threaten to scold him with hot water. They also broke open a door and threw a piece of iron at him.

Each defendant was fined \$5, and was bound over to keep the peace for six months.

UNION CHURCH WORK PARTY.

The Ladies' Working Party of Union Church has sent two cases to the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders containing—232 shirts, 232 handkerchiefs, 297 pairs of socks, 6 pairs of mittens, 45 pairs of knee-caps, 101 vests, 73 towels, 60 cakes of soap, and 36 rolls of paper. Thanks are due to the St. Andrew's Society for a donation of \$44 towards the expenses of the box.

And once has been sent to the French Red Cross containing—784 rolled bandages, 11 surgical caps, 32 eye bandages, 25 hospital caps, 24 pairs surgical stockings, 14 suits pyjamas, 24 vests, 13 tray cloths, and 20 floor scrubbers.

MONARCHY FOR CHINA.

EMPEROR ENTHRONED.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

TIENTSIN, July 1st.

Chang Hsiun and the Monarchists attempted a restoration coup this morning.

They conveyed the young Emperor towards the Palace, which was surrounded.

The Monarchists requested the President to resign.

The President replied that he would only resign in favour of the Vice-President.

The situation is grave.

The Emperor was escorted to the Palace before dawn and was enthroned.

The President was made prisoner.

The telegraphs, telephones and post offices are guarded, and a censorship is operating.

Native papers are forbidden to publish.

The coup was unexpected, and careful preparations by the Monarchists enabled the coup to be accomplished with the greatest precision.

The Monarchists have seized the strategic points of the Capital.

An Imperial Proclamation has already been issued which states that China is a limited Monarchy.

Trouble is possible at Peking between the President's Guards and the Monarchists.

Foreigners will probably not be molested because of fear of intervention.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE THRONE OF CHINA.

SHANGHAI, July 2nd.

The young ex-Emperor Hsuan Tung has announced his reaccession to the throne.

KILLED WHILE BATHING.

TRAGIC DEATH OF MR. C. A. WOODHEAD.

The many friends in the Colony of Mr. C. A. Woodhead, of this Imports Department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., will deeply regret to learn that he has met an untimely death as the result of a bathing accident at Canton.

Exactly how the deceased met with the accident, which, unhappily, terminated fatally, is not yet known. He left Hongkong towards the end of last week to spend a few days with some friends in Canton. On Sunday his friends wired from Canton that he had met with a bathing accident, and asking for two nurses to be sent up to Canton. A nurse was despatched, but yesterday afternoon telegraphic advice was received that Mr. Woodhead had died. The news of his death came as a great shock to his office colleagues, with whom he was very popular.

The late Mr. Woodhead, who was 36 years of age, came to Hongkong from Bradford four years ago to join the Imports Department of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. He was a finely-built specimen of a man, and quickly made himself recognised in local Rugby football circles as an ideal forward. He also played golf with a fair measure of success. The deceased was a member of the Hongkong Volunteer Corps. He was of a happy and jovial disposition.

The body will be brought to Hongkong to-day, and the interment will take place at Happy Valley, the cortege passing the Monument at 5 p.m.

THE WAR.

THE BRITISH THRUST IN THE WEST A STAND RECALLING RORKE'S DRIFT.

RUSSIANS ATTACKING VIOLENTLY.

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA, AUSTRIA AND GREECE.

Franco-Belgian Front.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

BRITISH CAPTURES IN JUNE.

LONDON, July 1st.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—Following yesterday's success to the south of Lens, we attacked last night on the north bank of the Souchez River. We captured the enemy's defences on a half-mile front to the south-west of the town.

We successfully raided last night to the north-east of Epchy. As the result of this raid, we took prisoner a few Germans.

ANOTHER ADVANCE.

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LATEST CABLES.

FRENCH FRONT.

ARTILLERY WARFARE.

PARIS, July 2nd.

A French communiqué states:—In the Cerny-Ailles sector the big calibre shell bombardment redoubled in intensity towards the end of the night.

Shortly afterwards a most violent enemy attack was made east of Cerny on a front of 500 metres.

On both sides of the Ailles-Passy road the enemy occupied a line of trenches levelled by our shells and evacuated by us.

Our concentrated artillery fire created great havoc on the enemy, who, despite all his efforts, was unable to push his attack further.

The artillery contest continued most actively in this sector throughout the day.

There was intermittent artillery firing elsewhere, but it was livelier on the left of the Meuse, Hill 304, and in the Morthomme sector.

THE BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The Germans are displaying increasing uneasiness on the Belgian front. There is a feeling in the Allied lines that their latest move is an attempt to approach the famous "Ferryman's House," situated on the Yser Canal. This was the scene of many bloody encounters at the opening of the war.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMAN ADMISSION

LONDON, July 1st.

A German communiqué states:—We repulsed a British company attacking south-east of Armentières, supported by aeroplanes flying low.

The communiqué does not mention the British success in the neighbourhood of Lens. It claims to have inflicted sanguinary losses on the French in the Morthomme attack, making prisoner of over eighteen hundred.

THE BRITISH THRUST.

OPERATIONS AROUND LENS.

LONDON, July 1st.

Reuter's Special Correspondent with the British Army in France, describing the operations around Lens, says:—Down to Thursday evening, we had been systematically pushing the Germans in a north-easterly direction, by which time our line roughly ran from the fringe of Cite du Moulin across the Souchez River and Lens-Arras road, through the old trench system in front of Eleu Diti Leuvelte, bending round so as to follow the trend of the Meneourt-Avon switch. Double operations which developed on Thursday evening, although distinct in their phases, were part of the same tactical scheme.

The enemy's withdrawal from the outer defences of Lens had tended to weaken the resisting powers of the Oppy line between that place and Souchez, and so we were taken to strike a blow here, with satisfactory results. As a consequence of the activity during the last few days around the Lens salient and south thereof, we have made substantial gain of territory and have taken something like four hundred prisoners, about twenty machine-guns, and killed and wounded a very large number of the enemy. Our own casualties in these operations have been light relative to the numbers engaged and the success achieved.

On the whole, the enemy has not been so well, although there have been instances to the contrary. He knows that he is going backward, and whether he is told that this is according to plan, or whether he has the perception to realise that he is being beaten back, the result must equally produce the underdog feeling. More than once the occupants of trenches and posts have bolted on the advance of our men. Even the order of the higher command to economise man-power to the utmost can scarcely justify such tactics.

The spirit of our troops is indomitable, and beyond all praise. Here is a little episode which suffices to prove that these are not words of extravagant eulogy. A little advance on a post south of Cojeul River, held by 15 of our men, was the object of a surprise attack during the darkest hour of Wednesday night, following upon a sudden shower of bombs which wounded ten of the little garrison. Twenty German *Sturmtruppen* rushed the post. The remaining five, standing back to back, made a stand that recalls Rorke's Drift. The noise of bombing and firing soon brought up reinforcements, and the Germans took to their heels, leaving two prisoners in the hands of the five defenders. The Germans took back with them none but their own wounded.

Naval Activities.

EARLIER CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRENCH MAIL-STEAMER SUNK

PARIS, July 1st.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Himalaya*, which was chartered by the Government, was sunk in the Mediterranean on June 22nd after an explosion. Twenty-eight persons were drowned.

Russian front.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE RUSSIAN FRONT.

GERMAN REPORT DENIED.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The evening German official report shows that the Russian attacks did not collapse, as reported on the 1st inst., as it says that the Russian attacks near Konenby, between Zlotalipa and Nara-jowka, occasioned rear engagements.

RUSSIA'S MUNITION SUPPLY.

COPENHAGEN, July 2nd.

A *Lokalanzeiger* correspondent reports that the Russian attacks near Stanislaw were much more violent than officially reported. The artillery fire was even more violent than before the revolution. He is convinced that the Russians are amply munitioned.

EARLIER CABLES.

ATTACK AFTER VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, July 1st.

An Austrian official message states:—Russian artillery fire has increased during the past few days. It became most intense on Friday afternoon in the neighbourhood of Brzejan and Keninohy.

An enemy infantry attack was launched near Kenenby, but it broke down under our barrage.

RUSSIAN VERSION.

A Russian official message states:—Our artillery and the enemy's was most active to the south of Pripet, especially in the regions of Zolotchev and Brzejan.

Attacks intended to be strong.

Referring to the Russian front, a German communiqué states:—Owing to the increase of pressure of other Entente Powers, the Russian activity in Eastern Galicia begins to give the impression of attacks intended to be strong. The Russian destructive fire has been maintained since yesterday from the Lemberg-Brody Railway as far as the heights south of Brzejan.

ANOTHER GERMAN ACCOUNT.

A German evening official message states:—After strong fire, Russian infantry attacks between the Upper Strypa and on the western bank of Zlotalipa broke down under our fire.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

VENICE BOMBED.

ROME, July 2nd.

An Austrian air-squadron bombed Venice, Chioggia and Murano during the night of June 29th.

There were no casualties.

ITALIAN REPRISAL.

Italian hydroplanes carried out a reprisal, bombing Trieste the following night.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMANY'S LEATHER SHORTAGE.

AMSTERDAM, July 2nd.

Owing to the leather shortage the German authorities have ordered the school teachers to advise the children to attend school barefooted.

AEROPLANES WILL END WAR

NEW YORK, July 2nd.

Mr. Orville Wright interviewed, stated that 10,000 aeroplanes would end the war in ten weeks. He favoured a vast fleet of aeroplanes carrying one man and a machine-gun.

INDIAN GOVERNOR

LONDON, July 2nd.

In view of the present restrictions on travel, Mr. Austin Chamberlain, with the approval of his Majesty the King, has invited Baron Pentland, Governor of Madras, and Baron Willingdon, Governor of Bombay, to serve on in India. Viscount Grey has consented.

THE GREEK TREACHERY.

ATHENS, July 2nd.

The Government has decided to criminally prosecute all those who were responsible for the tragic events last December, not excluding members of the Cabinet.

EARLIER CABLES.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

PROPOSED DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO MACEDONIA.

ATHENS, July 1st.

M. Venizelos has invited the chiefs of the Army Corps at Peloponnese to come to Athens to discuss the despatch of a force to Macedonia.

LATER.

M. Venizelos has received the General Officers from Peloponnese, who have given their assurance of loyalty to the new régime. The sole absentee was General Papoulos, who, if he does not come, will be outlawed.

EXPELLED PRO-GERMANS.

PARIS, July 1st.

MM. Gunaris and Dusanis and twenty-six other expelled Greeks have arrived at Ajaccio.

LATEST CABLES.

THE AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TROUBLE.

MUCH DAMAGE DONE.

AMSTERDAM, July 2nd.

A message from Budapest states that the damage caused by the franchise demonstrators is estimated at a million kroner. The windows of eighty cafés and 200 shops were smashed and goods were stolen.

AUSTRIA AND POLAND.

ZURICH, July 2nd.

During the debate in the Austrian Parliament, the speakers declared that the new Kingdom of Poland must be a monarchy incorporated with Galicia under the sceptre of the Austrian Emperor.

Another speaker dwelt on the Central Powers' efforts to liberate Poland, but complained that the Poles themselves did nothing to free themselves from the Russian yoke.

EMPEROR AND EMPRESS VISIT MUNICH.

AMSTERDAM, July 2nd.

The Austrian Emperor and Empress arrived at Munich. They are accompanied by their suite, including the Foreign Minister.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRANCHISE DEMONSTRATION.

AMSTERDAM, July 1st.

Accounts in the German papers show that the franchise demonstration at Budapest was most serious.

The mob attacked the Tizza Club for an hour with stones and pieces of iron, furiously demanding that Count Tizza should come out. Afterwards they destroyed tramcars. The troops then dispersed the crowd.

PREMIER'S DECLARATION.

The *Freidenkblatt* explains that Dr. von Seidler's declaration in the Reichsrath, that decisions of peace or war rest solely with the Emperor, will probably provoke a new ministerial crisis. Already there is increased aggressiveness among the Czechs and Slavs, which even the Germans regret.

FRESH POLITICAL CRISIS EXPECTED.

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GENERAL SIR JULIAN BYNG.

LONDON, July 1st.

The *Observer* states that General Sir Julian Byng commands the Third Army.

SITUATION IN RUSSIA.

INSUBORDINATE TROOPS SURRENDER.

PETROGRAD, July 1st.

By order of M. Kerensky, after a failure of peaceful persuasion, the Tenth and Thirtieth Divisions of Sharpshooters, which refused to fall in, was surrounded by cavalry on June 28th in the village of Joukoff. After the village had twice been shelled, the cavalry charged, whereupon five hundred of the Sharpshooters surrendered and were disarmed. There was no bloodshed.

The Provisional Government has appealed to the people of Ukraine not to follow the fatal path leading to disruption of Russia by seeking independence.

LATEST CABLES.

PAN-RUSSIAN RESOLUTION.

PETROGRAD, July 2nd.

The pan-Russian Soldiers' Congress has passed a resolution to the effect that the Provisional Government should promulgate laws assuring the various Russian nationalities the right to dispose of their political future, and the proclaiming of equal rights in all tongues, while simultaneously preserving the Russian language officially.

REVOLUTION MARTYRS.

PETROGRAD, July 2nd.

Thousands took part in a procession to the graves of those killed in the revolution.

Numerous banners were inscribed with "Down with the Capitalists!" "We want an Armistice!" and similar sentiments.

The Cossacks permitted the demonstration.

"BABY WEEK."

LONDON, July 2nd.

Her Majesty the Queen opens the great Exhibition in connection with the "Baby Week" movement throughout the country, which is intended to promote infant welfare work to fill up the gaps caused by the war.

REFORM IN INDIA.

LONDON, July 2nd.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that, in consequence of the Mesopotamia Report, the Government is preparing a scheme of administrative reform, especially in the military department. The Cabinet has been assisted by experts who are closely considering the whole matter.

Important decisions are expected when Mr. Lloyd George returns from Scotland.

EARLIER CABLES.

RUSSIAN MISSION.

PETROGRAD, July 1st.

MM. Goldenburg, Romanoff and Smirnov, delegates of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, have started on a mission to enter into negotiations with all Socialist parties. They will proceed first to Stockholm and then to Great Britain, France and Italy.

BRITISH LABOUR METHODS.

MOSCOW, July 1st.

Mr. Arthur Henderson addressed the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, explaining the British Labour Organisation.

GEN. PERSHING AT AMERICAN BASE.

LONDON, July 1st.

According to a message from a town in France, General Pershing has arrived and immediately proceeded to the American base.

CONFIDENCE IN ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

ROME, July 1st.

The Chamber has concluded a ten days' secret sitting. It resumed its public session when a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 261 votes to 62, after a speech by Signor Boselli.

BRAZIL AND AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 1st.

A special diplomatic mission is proceeding to Brazil to arrange the co-ordination of the American and Brazilian Governments and forces.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN SCANDINAVIA.

INDIGNATION IN SWEDEN.

STOCKHOLM, July 1st.

There is general indignation in Sweden at the Baron von Rautenfels incident, which is voiced by the *Dagbladet*, which appeals for the vigorous collaboration of the three Scandinavian countries against morally indefensible German acts.

GERMAN EXCUSE.

AMSTERDAM, July 1st.

The semi-official *Norddeutsche Zeitung* states that Germany has protested at Norway's arrest of the Diplomatic Courier, declaring that the explosives in his possession were not intended for use in Norway. It says that the Courier will be prosecuted in Germany for violating Norwegian laws, and an enquiry opened. It regrets that the incident has caused anxiety to the Norwegian people, and repeats that the bombs were not intended for use in Norway.

ARREST OF GERMAN SUSPECTS.

COPENHAGEN, July 1st.

Arrests of suspected Germans continue to take place in Christiania.

GERMAN TYRANNY.

TWENTY BELGIANS PLACED UNDER ARREST.

LONDON, July 1st.

According to a message from Amsterdam, a Brussels official announcement states that twenty Belgians connected with the colonies have been arrested because a number of German non-combatants captured at Tabora have been interned in France instead of being sent to a neutral country.

WAR CORRESPONDENT KILLED.

LONDON, July 1st.

Reuter's Correspondent at the British Headquarters states that Serge Basson, a French war correspondent with the British Army, was killed by a sniper's bullet while visiting Hill 65. He is the first war correspondent to be killed in the war.

FOOD PROBLEMS IN ENGLAND THE GUARDIAN OF THE POOR.

LONDON, July 1st.

It is stated that Mr. Kennedy Jones has resigned his position at the Food Ministry.

Lord Rhonda, speaking at Cardiff, said he suspected that Mr. Lloyd George had appointed him Food Controller because he knew that he had the hide of a rhinoceros. He would be the guardian of the consumer and especially of the poor. He had determined to end profiteering, but warned his hearers that they must not expect a return to pre-war prices.

BREAD FOR THE PEOPLE.

There is much interest evinced in the statement made by Mr. Lloyd George at Dundee regarding the steps the Government are taking to keep foodstuffs within bounds. He said: "We first of all are taking strong action to prevent unreasonable profit-swelling in the price of food, and, if necessary, we shall even go to the extent of resorting to the Exchequer in order to see that any rate the price of bread is within the compass of the bulk of the people, because it is vital in war time, as well as in peace time, that if people are to be kept up to efficiency in order to carry through their task, they should have an abundance of the essentials of life at a price within the reach of every class of the community."

ARGENTINE'S DEMAND ON GERMANY.

Buenos Aires, July 1st.

The Government is demanding compensation from Germany for the torpedoing of the Argentine vessel *Oryza* and *Tor*.

The man who had made a huge fortune, was speaking a few words to a number of students at a business class. Of course, the main theme of his address was himself. "All my success in life," all my tremendous financial prestige," he said proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck!" He made an impressive pause here, but the effect was ruined by one student, who asked impressively: "Yes, sir, but how are we to find the right people to pluck?"

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HAIPHONG	SHANGHAI	SHANGHAI	MANILA	MANILA	HAIPHONG	BOERNE	HAIPHONG	BOERNE
LOKSANG	Thursday, 5th July 7 A.M.	Thursday, 5th July 7 A.M.	Thursday, 5th July 7 A.M.	Thursday, 5th July 7 A.M.	Thursday, 5th July 7 A.M.	Thursday, 5th July 7 A.M.	Thursday, 5th July 7 A.M.	Thursday, 5th July 7 A.M.
WOSANG	Friday, 6th July 7 A.M.	Friday, 6th July 7 A.M.	Friday, 6th July 7 A.M.	Friday, 6th July 7 A.M.	Friday, 6th July 7 A.M.	Friday, 6th July 7 A.M.	Friday, 6th July 7 A.M.	Friday, 6th July 7 A.M.
LOONGSANG	Saturday, 7th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 7th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 7th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 7th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 7th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 7th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 7th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 7th July 3 P.M.
YUENSANG	Saturday, 14th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 14th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 14th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 14th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 14th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 14th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 14th July 3 P.M.	Saturday, 14th July 3 P.M.

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KULTUR LET LOOSE.

A BRITISH OFFICER ON
"APE-LIKE SPITE."

There is lying in hospital in England at this moment a rather senior officer (second in command of his Battalion) who had the bad luck to be shot, clean through one knee-cap whilst trying to do a good turn to a wounded Boche in a village just a little northward of Peronne. The sniper who shot him met with a vastly better fate than he deserved, for he was taken prisoner a few minutes later, and so is out of the war, and assured of decent living under British care, until his country realises that it is beaten and the war is over. He did not deserve so fortunate a fate, because he took careful aim from behind a broken wall, and shot the English officer, what time the latter was helping a wounded Boche soldier out of a hole from which he could not extricate himself, and in which he stood a good chance of being buried by burning debris. It happens that this particular English officer knew our lines near Albert very well in late 1915 and 1916; so that his recent doings with his battalion, to the northward of Peronne have had, special and peculiar interest for him, since he has had behind him there some ten miles of country, the whole of which was in German hands when he first knew it, eighteen months ago.

"It's natural enough, of course," he said, "that our folk at home here should think of our present following up of the Boche across open country as no end of a victory. They're not so very far out, only what they don't realise is that it's not the events of the last week or so, the spectacular pursuit in the open, that constitute the victory. No. It's the eight months of the last eight months that make the victory. The casualties and the work of those months have been getting their return—accumulated dividends, you know, during the last week or so. The Boche had retired because his positions had been made untenable. But you don't make such positions as they were untenable in a week or so, you know; not by long odds. They were enormously strong, naturally, and by fortification; and the Hun never would have vacated them this side of peace, if he hadn't been gradually forced to it.

"Gad, you know, there's no mistake about it, he is a Hun. He has followed his own Emperor's teaching very closely, and I think it comes pretty natural to him to play the beast from Attila. I don't know what has made the Boche such dirty savages; but upon my soul that's what they are. I'll never forget the things I've seen in the last week: like the work of apes going mad. And these are the people who talk of giving their Kultur to the world; of Germanising all Europe. God help Europe, if they get the chance. Some people say that once the war is over we shall gradually drift back into treating the Germans just as we did before; that England will be full of them again. Well, I don't know. Of course, the civilian population at home here hasn't seen their work with their own eyes, and that makes a difference. One thing, I know; no Boche shall ever shake my hand or sit at the same table with me again, as long as I live. I would think it treachery to the French women and children as well as men, and to our own dead, too.

"Fact is, you've got to see these things with your own eyes, you know. Reading the newspapers isn't the same thing. Far as I can make out, the bulk of the people in the world who haven't seen the Boche's work with their own eyes have already forgotten pretty much all they read of what the brutes did in Belgium and France in the first weeks of the war. They were angry and disgusted at the time, but they've forgotten it since; or else they've thought the Boche has reformed, or something. There's no reform in him. At least, one shouldn't say that, I suppose. But I'm dead sure of this, there can be no reform in him until he has been absolutely beaten to the ground. So long as he has his present rulers and system; so long as he can still cherish his beastly illusion that force rules the world—his blonde beast, superman blasphemous—the Boche can never reform. He is just as much a Boche to-day as he was in August and September, 1914. But, until the other day, he has been kenneled—such little humiliations as a Hun could accomplish in his trenches he has accomplished with his trickery and knaveries and poison-gas, and the rest of it. And behind his trenches he's been as big a beast as ever, as the poor people of the occupied areas well know. But the Allies have held him kenneled in his trenches, and there isn't really much scope for Hunnishness there. That's the only reason the news paper reading public haven't heard as much of his savagery as they used to hear in 1914. It's not that the beggar's changed. He's the same Boche, the same old foul-minded Hun; and since he's been on the loose in this retirement, and out of the confinement of trenches, he's demonstrated the fact in a way that no fellow who's seen it will ever forget.

"Mind you, I haven't a word to say against his blowing up bridges and culverts and that sort of thing; nor even against his cunningly masked trip mines, and cute tricks with hidden bombs. We're out to kill him, and if he can kill us by any of his schemes, let him. That's war. Putting poison and fifth down wells is not the sort of thing anyone could make our chaps do, but still, one can pass all that; and sort of attempt to hinder, embarrass, or injure us who are out for his blood. I don't mind. It's his apishness that works him down a savage, and a pretty desperate and mad-dened sort of a savage at that, just now. I saw whole orchards of fruit-trees, with

stems about as thick as your arm, you know; seven or eight year nurslings, I suppose; all smothered with axes a day or two before I saw them. Nothing military about that, you know; just ape-like spite.

"But, bless your heart, the worst of it is the sort of thing you couldn't describe; sheer beastliness. There were some cases where our advanced guards were hustling them and they didn't have time to destroy things like furniture, pictures, clothing, innocent domesticities, and so on. These they made filthy in indescribable ways, at the last moment. Fancy the sort of human ape who, at the last moment gets to work with his penicil to make indecent nastiness out of humble pictures, family groups, first communion pictures, sacred pictures in bedrooms and in churches; and that sort of thing. No other people in Europe could have been driven to the doing of such dirty work. The filthy messages they wrote on walls, church walls and house walls, the things one saw hurriedly piled in bonfire heaps; children's toys and women's 'fall-lals', furniture, pictures, mirrors and pianos. All that's not war, you know. It's just the Boche.

"Nothing else I've seen in all the war has touched me so much as a thing I saw after I was hit and out of the show. This Boche made me helpless, you see. There was a Frenchman, a civilian with long hair almost white, who helped me as well as he could on the way back. Two of my men had wanted to stay to help him; but naturally I didn't let them. For over two years this Frenchman had been among the Boches, at first with his daughter, but she had died. He couldn't speak about the way she died; but she had been made to get as servant to Boche officers. Anyone who's ever been as I have, at Heidelberg or Bonn, and knows the German student's methods with the girls who in Germany do the work done by the Oxford gyp or 'bodder', or, for that matter, anyone who's watched Germans of any age in beer-gardens and cafe, and seen how they treat the waitresses, can imagine how Boche officers behaved to French girls who were forced to act as their servants. I heard that the brutes carried off quite a lot of them from the evacuated villages in this retirement. God help the poor girls! However short the rest of the world's memory may be, Frenchmen will never forget; and nor will any of our chaps, who have followed up the Boche in this retirement.

"But about this Frenchman. He'd had a little shop of some kind in a village I know very well two or three miles from Albert. I've lain there in billets forty times. My company had been garrison Company there. Very well, I remember the elderly woman who used to sell loaves and other oddments to our men there. She and her daughter often did a bit of washing for me, in 1915. She was my Frenchman's wife. For more than two years he'd been among the Boches, almost within sight of his home and his wife; but divided from them by—Well, by the Boche trenches and ours, and by no man's land. He could almost see across, but you know what the lines are. The Atlantic ocean would have been less of a barrier. I saw the meeting between the Frenchman and his wife, just outside that used to be Comblès; and I'll never forget it as long as I live. What the Boche said about leaving food for the civilians was a damnable lie. They didn't leave them a crumb, and they'd starved them for months. They even destroyed the buildings from which the American Relief people had tried to help the French, and took away every particle of stores, and then burned before their faces the only shelters left for the women and children. 'Destruction.' It's the one thing they really are masters of. I don't know if they ever will become men, but at present they're mad apes. I can't believe the Huns were ever such beasts. The Huns had never heard of Nietzsche, and had no Kultur. If the world forgets what he has done in this stage of the world-war, it would deserve to be ruled by Kultur, and I can think of no more ghastly fate.—Ee.

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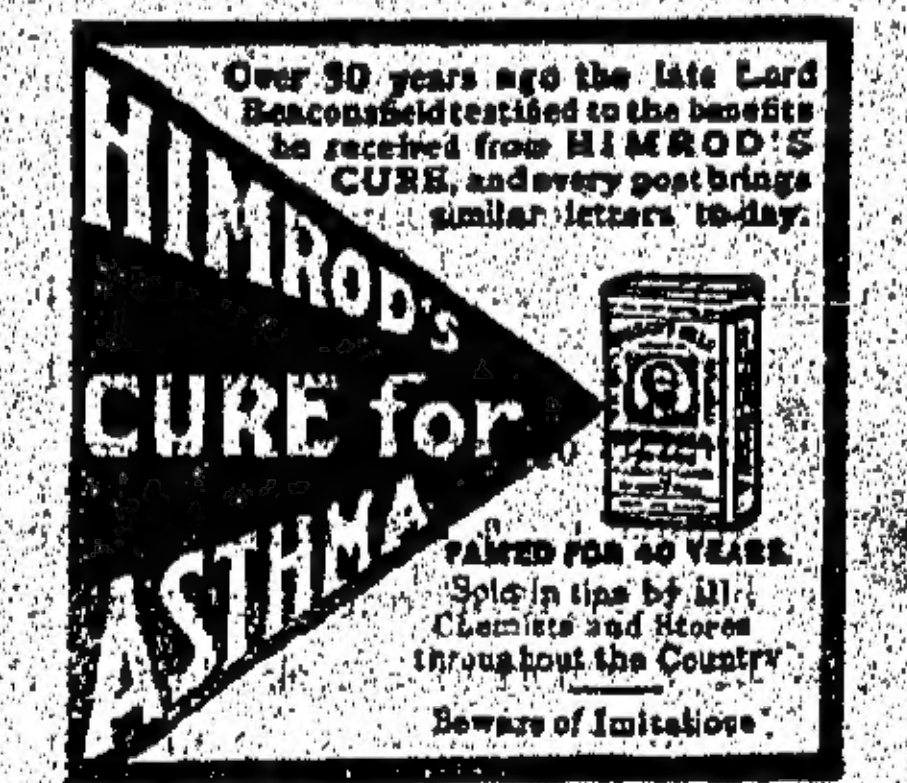


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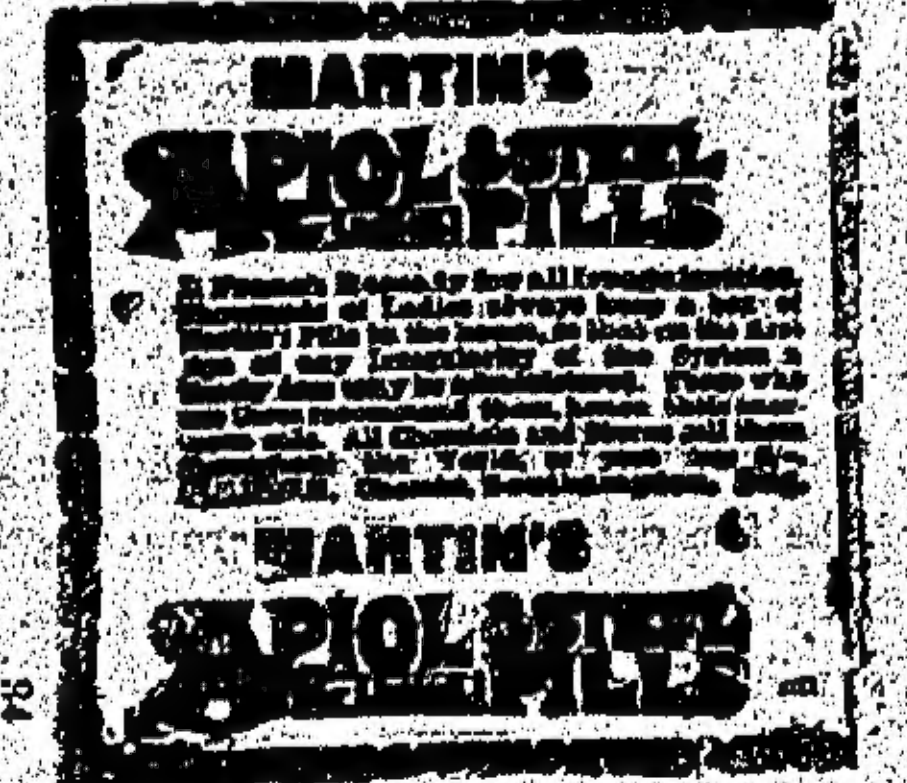
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HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 7th July, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 8th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 10th July, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 12th July, 4 P.M.
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NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, sailing at Auckland, N. Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamu, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"OSHU MARU" ... | ... | THURSDAY, 5th July, at 9 A.M.
"AMAKUSA MARU" ... | ... | SUNDAY, 8th July, at Noon

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON TEE WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

TELEPHONE Nos 744 and 745. M. HIGUCHI, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building.

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY ORDER THE "HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

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24 PAGES 24 PAGES 24 PAGES

HONGKONG, 30TH JUNE, 1917.

RUSSIA. (Singapore Currency)	PAID UP VALUE.	YEAR ENDS.	LATEST QUOTATION.	DIVIDEND FOR LAST YEAR	INT. D. TO DATE
Aloer Gajahs	81	Sept.	\$4.05	5 p. a.	20 p.
Ayer Panas	85	Jan.	\$11.25	25 p. a.	—
Glancoy	81	Oct.	\$2.20	30 p. a.	10 p.
Kedah	81	Apr.	\$4.25	42 1/2 p. a.	38 p.
Kempas	85	June	\$7.75	40 p. a.	10 p.
Malaka Pinda	81	Aug.	\$3.00	30 p. a.	10 p.
Malakoff	82	Dec.	\$4.10	80 p. a.	—
New Serendang	82	Dec.	\$4.20	25 p. a.	20 p.
Sandycroft	83	Jan.	\$4.75	25 p. a.	—
Tapan	810	Dec.	\$19.00	35 p. a.	19 p.
Plantation Rubber in London			25 1/2		

BANKS

Hongkong, 8th May, 1917. [14]

HONGKONG BRANCH,
5, Queen's Building. Tel. No. 2352.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1917. [635]

June 30th.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.			
		per cent	
Hongkong	20 cents pieces	...	\$0.05 Premium
Hongkong	10	...	\$0.06
Canton	20	...	\$4.68 discount
Canton	10	...	\$5.00

South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan... { The same as No. 1.

erty from the Liquidators of Messrs.
Johnson & Co., at Sales Rooms, by Mr.
Geo. P. Lammerick.

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VINEY ROAD CENTRAL, VICTORIA, HONGKONG